Evaluation Report

TANGAIL DEVELOPMENT AREA
MYMENSINGH DISTRICT EAST PAKISTAN

PROGRAMME ANALYSIS UNIT

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

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PREFACE

This is an evaluation report on the achievements of V-AID Programme in Tangail Development Area of East Pakistan. The Programme Analysis Unit selected Tangail for the aforesaid study because of two reasons:

(i) Firstly, the V-AID Administration, East Pakistan, recommended it for evaluation considering it to be an average area with regard to the progress made.

(ii) Secondly, the area was opened about four years back, and this period was considered sufficient for the evaluation of the development work.

The evaluation survey of Women programme in the area was conducted by the women officer of the Programme Analysis Unit. The report has been published separately.

It will not be out of place to mention that the decision to wind up the V-AID Programme was taken at about the close of field operations. However, the Programme Analysis Unit consider it their duty to publish the report. Consequently the data was processed in a hurry to give the report its present shape.

(Miss) Khalida Shah
Deputy Director.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is essentially the product of a community of effort of many persons. In the field, in addition to the undersigned, following members of Programme Analysis Unit participated: Messrs M. Ashraf, M. Iqbal, M. Mushtaq, M. Alam, M. Matin, S. Hassan, Abul Khair and R. Alam.

The data was processed by the members just mentioned under the guidance and supervision of the undersigned.

Messrs Iqbal, Mushtaq and Alam wrote the first drafts of the chapters which were improved by Miss Khalida Shah, Deputy Director (Women) and the undersigned. Mr. Hasan Ali, Deputy Director, took keen interest in the study and gave valuable suggestions from time to time.

Programme Analysis Unit is grateful to Dr. Frank A. Santopolo, I.C.A. Advisor for his valuable advice in the planning of the survey and preparing of interviewing schedules. Appreciation is also extended to Dr. John B. Edlefsen who showed interest in the project and visited the party in the field. At this time the cooperation extended by the respondents cannot be forgotten as the study would not have been completed without their collaboration.

Thanks are also due to the East Pakistan Administration. Messrs Rizwan and Turk gave valuable suggestions and helped in the final documentation. The undersigned undertook overall editing and gave this report a final shape. Typographical work was done by Mr. Mohd Rafique Malik, Stenotypist, with keen interest and neatness.

Abdus Sattar

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I. INTRODUCTION

The V-AID Programme was started in Tangail Development Area in April, 1957. In the beginning the programme covered 178 villages situated in 7 Union Boards. With the amalgamation of Basic Democracies with V-AID in January, 1961, the programme was made co-extensive with Thana. Thus the V-AID staff's responsibility was also extended to 15 Union Councils consisting of 393 villages. The area consists of about 130 square miles with an approximate population of 2,22,244, according to 1951 census. There are about thirty thousand families 1/. Out of these about twenty five thousand families are agriculturists and five thousand families are non-agriculturists who are mostly weavers, traders, potters, fishermen and others. The municipal town of Tangail is 59 miles from Dacca and 60 miles from Mymensingh. The development area headquarter is connected by all weather pucca road.

Definition of Evaluation Survey

The concept of evaluation may sound differently to different persons. So it is necessary to define this concept. It would help the reader in better understanding of the present report.

Evaluation is totally different from other types of judgments. There is a fundamental difference between evaluation and value judgment or non-rational judgment. A value judgment is the assessment of a thing as good or bad and an end in itself. For example, in value judgment, from our cursory knowledge we can say "V-AID is good". Evaluation on the other hand is the assessment of a thing as good or bad because of its effects. An example of an evaluation statement is "V-AID is useful", because it results in programmes, which meet the needs of the people in a community through motivation, persuation and initiation and because it promotes local leadership.

1/Quarterly Progress Report for the quarter ending 31st March, 1961, submitted by the Development Officer, Tangail, East Pakistan.

Evaluation, then is a rational judgment, which assumes a relationship between means and ends.

Objectives of the survey

This is the first of a projected series of evaluation and reaction reports, on the working and achievements of V-AID Programme in East Pakistan, conducted by the Programme Analysis Unit.

This survey was made in response to the need:

(i) to understand the economic impact of V-AID Programme in the area. As the economy of the people is primarily agrarian most of the questions in this study deal with the achievements of V-AID in Agriculture and allied fields such as animal husbandry, gardening, fish farming etc;

(ii) to know the number and nature of the development projects completed or started by the people due to the V-AID motivation and the creation of healthy social organizations such as Village Councils, Youth Clubs, Chand Tara Clubs and Women Clubs;

(iii) to measure the social change, which is a very complex and difficult phenomena to understand, brought in the attitudes and out-look of the people through the efforts of V-AID personnel.

Composition of survey team

The present study was conducted by a team of 9 persons consisting of an Assistant Research Analyst, a Progress Evaluation Officer and seven Investigators. The Assistant Research Analyst acted as the Chief of the Party. All the members were fully trained in interviewing techniques, human relation skills and extension methods. All the preparations, regarding finances, transportation, accommodation, stationery, written instructions for the interviewers, construction of interviewing schedules, recording and tabulating the data were made before starting the actual field operation.

The party was divided into 2 groups each working under a group leader. Both the groups had one person exclusively incharge of editing the data collected in the field. Different responsibilities were assigned to all. This helped a lot in carrying out the studies smoothly. A detailed account of the procedures will be given in the later chapter.

Contents of the report

The present report consists of 5 chapters. The first chapter concerns with the introduction of the V-AID Programme in the area under study, definition and objectives of the survey, and composition of the survey team. The second chapter deals with the methodology, describing the various techniques and methods used in the data collection.

The third chapter of this report deals with the agriculturists appraisal of V-AID in agriculture and allied fields. The fourth chapter describes the activities and the achievements of the V-AID personnel with respect to their contacts with the villagers, operation of V-AID Programme, formation and effectiveness of village organizations and physical benefits rendered to both family and community. The last chapter deals with the community projects, either completed or undertaken during the last 4 years.

The summary of the report has been given at the end.

II. METHODOLOGY

During the first week of February, 1961, a team consisting of four officials of the Programme Analysis Unit visited Tangail Development Area for pilot study and pre-testing of schedules. These officials remained busy for one week in acquainting themselves with the activities of V-AID particularly in the field of agriculture, types of projects completed or undertaken and in locating the sources of information.

The pilot study started by contacts with the development area staff from whom they could know their activities. A few villages were also visited to ascertain reaction of the villagers towards the V-AID Programme. Officials of the other Nation Building Departments located at Tangail were contacted and their views about the working of V-AID were also taken.

In the light of the information obtained, the tentative schedules prepared at Karachi were revised. The revised schedules were tested in the field and the modifications made accordingly. Thus final interviewing schedules were ready for use in the full-scale survey.

As the main object of the survey was to assess the impact of V-AID Programme on the agricultural output, the study was limited to the following three classes of agriculturists: (i) Non-cultivating owners; (ii) Cultivating owners; and (iii) Tenants. The agricultural and seasonal labourers paid in cash or kind were left out from the universe as they were not the decision makers.

Nature of information collected

In the present study the major emphasis was laid on controlled observation. Most of the questions were structured, some open ended questions were also included to have a more clear picture of the study project. The following techniques were used

in gathering the information.

Individual interviewing. As the majority of the respondents were either illiterate or incapable of understanding the questionnaire, the interviewing procedure was adopted.

Group interviewing. To know the number and nature of the completed or under completion community projects and the public opinion and their reaction towards these projects, carefully selected representatives like village lay leaders, school teachers, and members of the Basic Democracies were interviewed in the form of a group.

Investigators observational notes. These remarks were based upon un-controlled observations, without standardization of conditions of observation, time, place, persons, selection of particular data or without a careful definition of the units to be observed and information to be recorded.

Interviewing schedules

In this study two different schedules were used: (i) Agriculturists schedule; and (ii) Community schedule. The final shape to these schedules was given in the light of pilot study and pretesting.

Sampling

As it was not possible to hold interviewing in all the villages and interview each and every agriculturist, it was decided to draw the sample, after carefully delimiting the universe.

The present study is concerned with 118 agriculturists of 14 villages, of Tangail Development Area, gained after drawing the stratified random sample from 7 Union Councils. In these Union Councils the V-AID Programme had been operating for the last 4 years.

The following procedure was adopted in drawing the sample. The villages were listed out according to the population separately for headquarter and non-headquarter villages. From this list

10 per cent villages of the seven Union Councils were taken by drawing stratified sample. Of the 14 villages thus selected, 2 were headquarters of the V-AID workers. Out of the villages fallen in the sample, a list showing the heads of households was prepared. From this list a further list of agriculturists was made, showing the names of non-cultivating owners, cultivating owners and tenants heads of households. Again 20 percent heads of the households were taken from all the 3 classes for interviewing by applying random sample. In case of small villages this ratio was made higher, to have better representation.

Methods of securing information

Approaching the respondents. After the preparation of the list, showing the names of the persons to be interviewed, generally the village chowkidar, through the village headman, or member of Basic Democracies, was sent to that man. In case the real person was either absent from the village or was not approachable at all due to other reason, alternate person, the next man in the list, was interviewed.

Establishing of rapport. Before starting the actual interviewing every Investigator (interviewer) made his respondents understand and accept survey goals, thus making him feel not strained by his interview. Then after a warm and sympathetic approach and in a state of friendliness, the actual interviewing and recording were started. Generally one interview took an hour or so and it used to come to a thankful end by the interviewer.

Editing

For this very purpose 2 Investigators were made incharge of making the data worth tabulating. They were responsible to make the data as reliable and accurate as possible, uniformity in checking, acceptability for tally sheeting and to arrange in such a way as to facilitate for coding.

Whenever there were discrepancies or mistakes in the filled in schedules, the Investigator had to contact the same informant to record the correct response.

<u>Checking</u>. When all the schedules, completed in a village, which were considered complete and correct, were reviewed and checked by one man, these were ready for tabulation.

<u>Coding</u>. In the case of open ended questions all the responses were categorised by the editors and the chief of the party, after fixation of criterion for coding in a meeting.

After the preparation of tabulation design, the data were transferred on to the tally sheets village wise. From where the tables were prepared for further analysis and interpretation.

III. APPRAISAL OF V-AID - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED FIELDS

Agricultural practices

One of the main objectives of the V-AID Programme, as laid down in the Ist Five Year V-AID Plan, is "to raise rapidly the productive output and real income of the villager by bringing to him the help of modern techniques of farming ---" The analysis, to follow, presents the contribution made in this direction by the V-AID Programme.

Rice (Aman and Aus) and Jute are the major agricultural crops of the Tangail Development Area. The study, in respect of improved agricultural practices was, therefore, confined to these crops only. The respondents were asked whether they had adopted new practices in cultivation of the above mentioned crops, since the operation of V-AID Programme.

Aman. Of the total 118 persons interviewed, about one-third reported to have adopted one or more new practices (table 6.0). The responses from 4 villages, including one headquarter, were totally negative. In the case of another 4 villages the number of persons who adopted ranged from one-fourth to one-third of the respondents. In the remaining 6 villages more than half the respondents had adopted new practices.

Of the various practices mentioned, it is evident, from table 6.1 that greater emphasis was laid on the use of chemical fertilizer, spraying and increase in number of ploughings.

Of a total of 39 persons, who had adopted new practices 22 mentioned the V-AID as a recommending agency. Of the remaining, 8 adopted new practices on their own initiative while 5 were inspired by a basic democrat (table 6.2).

The responses with regard to the effect of the new practices on the out-put were quite encouraging as 30 of the adopters reported (table 6.2) increase in the production and the remaining 9 respondents stated no effect on the yield.

Aus. In the cultivation of Aus, there was marked improvement over aman crop, in respect of adoption of new practices. Of the total, 56 respondents adopted new practices (table 7.0). The responses from 6 villages varied from three-fourth to 100.0 percent and that of other 5 villages from one-third to about two-third. In the remaining three villages only a few respondents started new practices. The fact is that the usefulness of the improved practices in cultivation reached almost in all the villages under study, though at varying degree among the agriculturists.

The table indicates that the agriculturists laid greater emphasis on the use of fertilizer, spraying and increase in number of ploughings and deep ploughing. Other practices, like use of improved seed and transplantation in rows were started by a very few informants (table 7.1).

A majority of the respondents, who adopted new practices reported to have received inspiration from the V-AID (table 7.2). The overall number of these informants who named the V-AID as recommending agency was 37. In case of 6 villages the responses, in this connection, ranged from two-third to cent per cent. In a few cases there was a mention of fellow cultivator, basic democrat and self-motivation.

The effect of the practices resulting in increased production was reported by 47 adopters, the remaining few persons told that there was no effect on the yield (table 7.2).

Jute. Of a total of 118 respondents, 51 reported to have adopted improved practices in Jute. The analysis pertaining to Aman and Aus crops, more or less, applies to Jute crop also, which is apparent from tables 8.0 to 8.2.

Of the remaining 53 respondents who did not adopt any new practice in the cultivation of crops mentioned above, 21

were advised by different agencies. Out of these 16 were advised by V-AID, 4 by fellow cultivators and one by a Basic Democrat (table 9.0).

Demonstration plots

Generally, people are reluctant to change old methods of cultivation unless they are sure of better results. The techniques of practical demonstration are, therefore, one of the important devices to motivate them to adopt new practices. The data were, therefore, collected in regard to the laying of demonstration plots in respect of Aman, Aus and Jute crops. The crop-wise analysis is as under:

Aman. No doubt, demonstration plots were laid to popularize new practices in the area, but no wide publicity was given to it. Consequently, it was found that the respondents from 5 villages did not observe any demonstration during the past 4 years, (table 10.0). Of the total, only 19 respondents from 9 villages had seen the demonstration plots. Of them 15 reported that the demonstrations were organized by V-AID.

Aus. More efforts, seemed to have been made for laying out demonstration plots in Aus crop. Of the total 118 respondents (table 10.1), 48 reported to have seen the demonstration. Of them 42 gave the credit to V-AID for demonstration.

Jute. Jute crop did not receive the same emphasis as Aman and Aus with regard to demonstration plots. Only 8 respondents spread over 5 villages reported to have seen such plots and all, but one, identified V-AID as demonstrating agency (table 10.2).

Cultivation of new crops

Here the underlying idea was to ascertain whether or not any new crop bringing more income to the farmer was introduced.

Table 11.0 indicates that only 17 respondents started growing new crops. The crops grown were improved variety of potatoes, wheat, paddy and maize. Amongst these potato was very prominent as 12 out of 17 respondents started its cultivation. Further analysis reveals that 8 respondents were recommended by V-AID to grow new crop. Of the remaining, 6 were self-inspired and 3 persons reported that they were motivated by the fellow farmers. In terms of villages these 17 respondents belonged to 7 villages.

Of the 17 respondents who started growing new crops 7 stated that they were assisted by V-AID. The rest of the informants did not receive any assistance or advice from any agency.

Vegetables

To the query about the cultivation of vegetables 110 out of 118 respondents reported (table 12.0) that they were growing vegetables. Of these 90 respondents were traditional growers and 15 were self-inspired. Those inspired by the V-AID and other agencies were quite negligible. During the period of the V-AID operation 35 respondents increased the production of vegetables. Of them, 12 gave the credit for this increase to the V-AID and 20 deposed that they were self-inspired. The remaining 3 were motivated by the fellow cultivators.

<u>New variety</u>. When asked whether they had started growing of new variety of vegetables, 27 vegetable growers replied in affirmative (table 12.1). The varieties introduced were cabbage, turnips, potatoes, tomatoes and carrots. Of these 8 respondents were inspired by V-AID, 10 by the fellow cultivators and 9 were self-inspired.

Spraying of crops

When asked whether they sprayed their crops in order to protect them from insect pests, 37 respondents replied in affirmative (table 13.0). Of these 26 did the spraying themselves and the crops of 10 respondents were sprayed by the Village Worker. One individual stated that his crop was sprayed by personnel of agriculture department. Of these who did the spraying themselves 18 had learnt the techniques from V-AID personnel, whereas 7 from fellow cultivators and 1 from representative of agriculture department.

Manures

Cow-dung. In response to the question regarding the storage of cowdung, 110 respondents told that they stored it either in pits or heaps (table 14.0). Of them, 42 persons were motivated by V-AID and 43 were storing it traditionally. When asked about the use of cowdung, it was learnt that 7 respondents were using it exclusively as fuel, 31 as manure. A majority of them used it both as fuel and manure.

It is evident from the above that sufficient quantity of the cowdung was being wasted as fuel. Of those who were using cowdung as manure, 22 were motivated by the V-AID and 79 were doing so since long. A few others were inspired by other agencies.

Green manures. Table 15 indicates that the use of green manure was very popular among the respondents, as 100 persons reported that they were using it. With the exception of 3, use of green manure was quite an old practice for all.

Cattle

One of the factors responsible for low productivity of the land is the poor quality of the cattle owned by the agricul-

turists. Increase of agricultural production is, therefore, linked with the improvement of their health and breed. Table 16.0 indicates that none of the respondents owned improved breed. When asked about the control measures taken for the improvement of cattle health, almost all the respondents reported that they took no measures in this connection. Of a total of 6 respondents who were taking certain control measures, 4 received inspiration from V-AID and 2 from Veterinary Department. The measures taken included inoculation and other medical treatment.

As regards the preventive measures taken against the epidemics, 45 respondents reported that they got their cattle inoculated (table 16.1). Of them 8 stated the V-AID as inoculating agency, while 37 respondents mentioned Veterinary Department.

Poultry

Of the total 118 respondents, 61 were keeping poultry (table 17.0). With the exception of 3, all of them were keeping indigenous breed. When asked about the inoculation of their birds only 11 replied in affirmative (table 17.1). V-AID had inoculated the birds of 5 informants whereas 6 were rendered help by Veterinary Department.

Fish culture

Table 18.0 shows that only 3 respondents dug new ponds, or reclaimed an old one during the last 4 years. All of them were self-inspired. All reported that their ponds were full of fish and that they had introduced improved varieties on their own during the last 4 years (table 18.1). If properly harnessed fish culture can increase the income and supplement the diet of the farmers as well. It seems that no efforts have been made in this connection.

Fruit plantation

Table 19.0 indicates that 46 respondents planted fruit trees since the operation of the V-AID. A majority of them (33 persons) planted trees on their own initiative. Only 7 respondents reported the V-AID as motivating agency.

IV. VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT: ROLE OF V-AID PERSONNEL

In the previous chapter, the major emphasis was laid on the discussion of the economic impact of V-AID on the people of the area. In the present chapter, the different activities of village aiders, their relationship with the community, formation and promotion of village organizations and benefits rendered by V-AID Programme both to the family and community have been analysed.

Respondents' awareness of the Village AID Programme

In order to know the peoples' awareness about V-AID Programme, informants were asked whether it was operating in their villages. Out of 118 respondents, 81 confirmed the operation of V-AID in their villages (table 20.0). The responses in this regard were quite encouraging in all the villages except non-headquarter villages, Gathtola and Rupshi Jatra.

Acquaintance with V-AID personnel

Acquaintance of the V-AID personnel with the rural people is very necessary to win their confidence to intensify the programme of village development. The informants were asked direct questions to assess the degree of relationship established between them and the V-AID personnel.

In this behalf, the role of village worker seems to be quite conspicuous because of the large number of his contacts with the masses. It was reported that out of the total 81 informants, 35 knew him by name and other 44 by designation. In case of the supervisor, only one person knew him by name and 15 by designation. The development officer was not known by name at all. However 33 informants knew him by designation (table 20.1). Knowing the officers by name, besides their designation depicts

close relationship which exists between the people and the field staff. A close perusal of the above statement leads to conclude that the overall position of the village worker is comparatively sound in the area. It is also evident from the above that the supervisory staff failed to discharge their duties properly.

Frequency of visits

Frequent visits of the V-AID personnel to the villages can decrease the gulf between them and the rural people and help in developing confidence in each other. The frequency of visits of the development officer as well as of the supervisor was again not satisfactory. Only a few respondents reported awareness of their visits to the villages (table 20.2).

In this behalf the workers were stated to be more dutiful. Out of the total of 81 respondents who were aware of the V-AID Programme, 57 reported that the workers visited them frequently, while 20 reported that they visited them rarely (table 20.2).

Benefits to family

Respondents were asked to enumerate the specific benefits rendered to their families, by the V-AID. Of the total, 42 informants reported that because of the V-AID motivation, there was an overall increase in the agricultural production (table 21.0). Four respondents reported that they were enjoying better standards of living now, than before the inception of the V-AID, another 7 stated that the health and sanitary conditions of their houses had improved, while 2 informants said that they were benefited by the adult education programme. A few respondents stated that they had started the use of cow-dung as manure and transplantation in rows with the motivation of the V-AID workers. It is important to note that large number of informants from Bikramhati, a headquarter village, reported that V-AID did nothing

for the betterment of their families. In Basuria, Mojahtia and Beradoma all non-headquarter villages, none of the respondents reported any benefit derived from the V-AID activities.

Benefits to community

Reporting the benefits rendered to communities by the V-AID, 14 respondents from 5 villages stated that adult education centres were started in their communities. Only 3 informants said that due to the V-AID motivation schools were started in the neighbouring villages (table 21.1).

With regard to the means of communication, 17 persons reported that kutcha link roads were constructed, while one informed that the V-AID helped in building a bridge. As reported by 9 villagers, small canals were excavated by them for irrigation purposes, while 5 reported that a bund was constructed.

Ponds are very important for village life in East Pakistan. Drinking water for animal as well as human consumption is obtained from these ponds. Generally people use them for bathing and washing their clothes. These also serve as fish breeding centres. Of the total, 18 respondents from 4 villages received help from the V-AID in the construction of these ponds. Comparatively a large number of respondents (33) stated that the V-AID helped them in the installation of tube wells. Of the total, 17 respondents stated that nothing was done by the V-AID for the benefit of the community, while the other 6 were not aware of any achievements.

Organisations

To bring about social change and make the developmental work successful, village organisations can serve as an important stimulating agent. The data were, therefore, collected about the formation and working of such organisations.

Village Council. The majority of the respondents who were aware of the existance of the V-AID confirmed the formation of village councils in their villages (table 22.0). In this behalf all the respondents from headquarter villages replied in affirmative. Responses from most of the non-headquarter villages, were also encouraging. One informant from each of the two non-headquarter villages, Basuria and Beradoma, reported that no village councils were formed there.

Working of Village Council. When asked about the working of village councils, 48 informants told that these were working quite satisfactorily. Thirteen persons reported that these organisations existed in name only, and 3 said that these worked previously but not now. Of these 13 informants who stated that these organisations existed in name only all, but one, belonged to non-headquarter villages.

Representation in Village Council. A truly representative council can help in the achievements of specific targets, besides, serving as an institution for orientating the outlook of local leaders about their problems. When asked whether the members of the village councils were their real representatives, 59 informants replied in affirmative (table 22.0). All the respondents from the headquarter villages told that their village councils were the true representatives of the communities. It is notable that all the informants, with the exception of one, from headquarter villages were aware of the existance of the V-AID Programme and the formation of village councils in their villages.

In non-headquarter villages, of the 62 informants who knew the operation of V-AID, 46 reported that the village councils were organised in their villages. Of them 40 stated that these councils consisted of their true representatives while 5 told that these were not representative bodies, one informant did not respond.

The negative responses came from village Hattila and Dharat, which denotes that proper care was not taken in the selection of council members in these villages.

Village Workers field of work

A few questions were asked to know whether village worker extended his guidance and help to all the villagers of his circle. Of the total 59 respondents stated that he (worker) worked with the whole community (table 23.0). Twenty informants said that he worked with few influentials only, while two reported that he worked for the benefit of nobody. Half of the 20 respondents who deposed that village worker paid attention to a few influentials only belonged to villages Sadullahpur and Hattila. To a query about the behaviour of village worker, 55 respondents appreciated him as a friend, 9 regarded him as their boss, and one informant considered him a teacher.

Withdrawal of V-AID Worker

Of the 81 respondents, 70 stated that the presence of worker was beneficial to them, 9 replied in negative and two had no comment to make. Most of those who reported that the village worker was not useful to the communities, belonged to villages Basuria, Hattila, Baman Kusia, Mojahtia, Rupshi Jatra and Beradona (table 23.1). It was found throughout the investigation, that the development work in the non-headquarter villages had suffered due to negligence of the V-AID personnel. When asked to state their reaction about the withdrawal of village worker from their areas, 63 respondents deposed that they would be sorry, 15 were indifferent while three did not respond. Most of the informants who were indifferent, belonged to the villages where the workers were stated to be slack and usually inactive.

Impact of Basic Democracies on V-AID

The institution of Basic Democracies is of recent origin in Pakistan. This system was evolved with a view to develop the village communities and provide them opportunities to participate in the solution of their own problems. Since the V-AID and Basic Democracies strive to achieve similar objectives they have been integrated. The opinion of the respondents about the impact of Basic Democracies on the functioning of the V-AID was taken. Of the total, 36 respondents reported that the activities of the V-AID were accelerated, after its merger with Basic Democracies (table 24.0). Responses in this regard were more favourable from headquarter villages. Four respondents from two non-headquarter villages told that the pace of development work was retarded. The integration of Basic Democracies with V-AID was stated to be of no effect by 9. More than one-third of the total respondents told that they were ignorant of the impact of Basic Democracies on the V-AID Programme.

V. COMMUNITY LEADERS' APPRAISAL OF VILLAGE AID

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

As a part of the scheme for evaluation of Tangail Development Area, a number of questions were asked from the local leaders also in 14 sample villages, with regard to the projects completed or under completion and the practical assistance rendered to the communities by the V-AID. The ensuing discussion revolves round the development projects undertaken in different fields.

Agriculture

Demonstration plots. The discussion to follow takes into account the activities of the V-AID personnel in sample villages, in the field of agriculture. Since the operation of the Programme in the area, 37 demonstration plots were reported to have been laid out in 9 villages. Out of 37 plots, 26 were laid at the headquarter villages which indicates that less attention was paid to the non-headquarter villages. These plots were laid out to demonstrate the deep ploughing, use of chemical fertilizers, use of farm-yard manure and line sowing.

Clearance of water hyacinth. Water hyacinth is one of the active factors of damaging crops. Vast tracts of land are covered by water hyacinth during the Monsoon season, which destroys the paddy crop almost every year. With a view to check this menace, 135 ditches were cleared. Of these V-AID helped in clearing 92, the remaining 43 were cleared by the villagers themselves. In this regard, too, the greater amount of attention was paid to headquarter villages.

Canals and their embankment

In three villages, three canals for irrigation were constructed on the initiation of the V-AID. Of these, one was

at a non-headquarter village. The total length of these canals was 3,625 yards. Similarly, in one of the headquarter villages, 440 yards of embankment was repaired on the motivation of V-AID. All these projects were financed from the development fund to the extent of 50 percent. The rest of the expenses were borne by the villagers in the form of voluntary labour and material.

Horticulture and land reclamation

Tangail, being a low-lying area, is not suitable for fruit gardening because of impending threats of floods. Nevertheless, on the motivation of V-AID, a banana orchard was grown by the village council in one of the headquarter villages. Banana suckers were supplied by the V-AID, the remaining costs were borne by the villagers themselves.

As regards the land reclamation, it was encouraging to note that 8 acres of jungle were cleared by the inhabitants of two villages on self-help basis.

Fisheries

The development of fish culture can be one of the most important sources of boosting up the deficient food supplies of the country. Its importance is further enhanced because fish is one of the basic items of diet in East Pakistan. The enquiries made in Tangail area, reveal that no concentrated efforts were made to exploit this industry to the fullest extent. Only in two villages, one of them being a headquarter of the village worker, two ponds were excavated through the motivation of the V-AID. In another headquarter village an old pond was reclaimed. However, it is regrettable that the V-AID did not pay adequate attention to this aspect of community development.

Health and sanitation

Health and sanitary conditions existing in the area are far from being satisfactory. Lack of cleanliness is one of the factors of spreading malaria and other diseases in the area. It is notable that the entire Mymensingh District is devastated by malaria every year. The mosquitoes are rampant during the Moonsoon season when the small 'dobas'(derelicts)are full of stagnant water and decomposed leaves. These 'dobas' prove as mosquito breeding centres.

Medical facilities are very inadequate in the area. There was not a single dispensary or first aid post in any of the villages in the sample. The sick people were treated by the quacks. In the following lines the achievements of the V-AID as enumerated by the informants in this vital field of health and sanitation have been given. It was reported that there was an acute shortage of pure water. In spite of this only 13 hand-pumps were sunk in 9 villages. Besides, three pucca wells were built in three headquarter villages. Of these, two were financed by the V-AID to the extent of 50 percent, in the case of the third the contribution of V-AID was 25 percent. The remaining expenditure was met by the villagers in the form of labour and material. It was reported that in all 9 'dobas' were filled up in two headquarter villages and 7 bore-hole latrines were made in 3 villages to control the unhygienic conditions prevailing in the area.

It is evident from the above that the achievements of the V-AID in the field of health and sanitation were almost nil. It is quite distressing that this field of vital necessity to human social welfare was totally neglected by the V-AID administration of the area.

Education

While Tangail town had better facilities in education than the other parts of Mymensingh district but most of the villages studied had no schools. It was reported by the informants that V-AID opened no regular schools for the boys and girls. However, some headway was made in imparting education to adults. It was reported that V-AID organized adult night schools in 7 villages and started one education centre for the women. The efforts of the V-AID personnel in starting adult education centres are commendable, but it is quite disheartening that the villagers were not helped to start regular schools for the children.

Communications

A net work of roads is essential for socio-economic development of the area. There is great dearth of link roads in the area and the existing ones require major repairs. Only 913 yards of kacha roads were repaired in two villages so far. As regards the construction of link roads, 2640 yeard were built in headquarter villages, while 200 yards in non-headquarter villages. The V-AID contributed 50 percent of the total costs, the remaining was met by the people of the area. Besides the road repair and construction work, one wooden bridge was built in a headquarter village at the initiation of the V-AID. The department provided half of the costs.

Keeping in view, the aforesaid efforts for improving the communication system of the area, it can be safely asserted that much remains to be done in this sphere.

Co-operatives

Tangail is known for hand loom products. Its "sarees" are popular throughout the province. This industry can be more

advantageously developed on cooperative lines and V-AID workers can help the artisans by organizing their cooperative societies. This will safeguard the interests of the craftsmen and consumers as well. It was regretting to note that no such society was organized by V-AID in the Tangail Development Area.

Village Organizations

Public bodies such as, Village Councils, Youth Clubs and Chand Tara Clubs are one of the essential factors for mobilizing the public opinion to reconstruct and develop the rural life. These organizations create social awakening and prepare the masses to solve their problems themselves, besides, strengthening their internal relationships. These also train villagers to perform their role more efficiently as responsible members of society. With these objects in view, the V-AID organized such councils in 10 out of 14 villages. One Chand Tara Club for boys and 3 common clubs for boys as well as girls were also constituted. One Youth and a Women Club were also organized in the area.

Besides other important functions, these clubs organized various recreational and cultural activities. During the last 4 years, 15 special sports events were held in 4 villages of the 14 in the sample. Out of these 15 events, 9 were held at the initiation of V-AID. Two of them were organized by the Youth Clubs. Encouraged by the success of these, villagers independently organized 4 such programmes.

Apart from the above activities, 8 dramas and variety shows were held in different villages. Two films were also exhibited in workers' headquarter villages.

Community Buildings

In one of the headquarter villages, the department financed 50 percent of the costs for building a mosque. On the

basis of self help one I'dgah was built in a non-headquarter village. No other community buildings were built in the rest of the sample villages.

SUMMARY

The achievements of the V-AID since its start in Tangail Development Area have been briefly summarized in this chapter.

Agriculture and allied fields

The present study reveals that the V-AID Programme had made satisfactory headway in introducing some of the improved practices of cultivation. It was seen that about one third of the respondents reported to have adopted one or more new practices in the cultivation of Aman. As regards the cultivation of Aus and Jute also, there was a marked improvement in the adoption of new practices.

Of the various practices, use of chemical fertilizers, spraying and increase in number of ploughings were adopted by most of those who had accepted the change. A majority of the respondents, who had adopted improved practices of cultivation, stated that they were motivated by the V-AID personnel. With the exception of a few, in all cases the improved practices resulted in increased production.

With respect to introduction of improved practices it was found that the headquarter villages received greater attention of the V-AID personnel while some of the non-headquarter villages were neglected. The situation would have been far better had the non-headquarter villages received equal treatment. The techniques of practical demonstrations are one of the important devices to motivate the farmers to adopt new practices. Unfortunately a few demonstration plots were laid in the sample villages, so only a limited number of the respondents could avail the opportunity of observing the results of better methods of cultivation.

It is painful to note that no efforts were made to introduce the cultivation of new crops in the area. A small segment of the informants were motivated by the V-AID to adopt new varieties of a few vegetables only. As to the protection of crops from insects and pests, the work of V-AID personnel was appreciable. The same holds with regard to the use and storage of cow-dung and green manure. The information collected in respect of cattle reveals that no effort was made to improve their breed. The V-AID should have arranged the supply of improved breed bulls in the area. As regards poultry, indigenous breed was popular among the respondents and no efforts were made to introduce the improved one. It is dis-heartening that fish farming, which could be introduced profitably, did not receive the attention of the V-AID personnel as the activities of V-AID in this field were quite negligible.

Role of V-AID personnel

A large number of respondents were aware of the operation of V-AID. In this regard the responses from headquarter villages were more encouraging. Less number of informants from far-flung non-headquarter villages were aware of the existance of the V-AID. The popularity of the programme depended upon the acquaintance of the field personnel with the people. The information collected in this regard reveals that except the village worker no other member of the V-AID field staff was popular in the area. The frequency of visits of the development officer and the supervisors was again not satisfactory. In this behalf the workers were stated to be more dutiful. However, in some villages they were stated to be working with a few influential villagers only.

When asked to enumerate the specific benefits rendered to the village families, only a slightly more than one-third of the respondents acknowledged that because of the V-AID motivation their agricultural production was increased. Better standard of

living, improvement in health and sanitary conditions and some other benefits were also narrated by some of the respondents. None of the respondents from non-headquarter villages Basuria, Mojahtia and Beradoma reported to have achieved any benefit from the V-AID Programme. The position was no better in headquarter village Bikramhati, where most of the respondents denied having gained any benefit from the V-AID.

The V-AID work on community level was also not very satisfactory. No efforts were made to increase the number of existing schools, opening of new dispensaries or providing other amenities to the villagers. Even the most basic need of pure drinking water drew little attention of the field staff. The progress of V-AID in the field of communication and adult education was commendable in certain villages.

Social organizations are one of the essential factors for mobilizing the public opinion to reconstruct and develop the rural life. The V-AID personnel organized councils in 10 villages. Of these, the village councils in the headquarter villages were stated to be working smoothly and true representative of the people. In the non-headquarter villages these councils were reported to be less active and also not true representative of the communities. In some of the villages chand tara and women clubs were also formed.

As reported by the informants the instituation of Basic Democracies has most favourably affected the operation of V-AID Programme and it is expected to further enhance the pace of agricultural and economic development of the rural areas.

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[illegible]

TABLE 1.0 - HOUSEHOLDERS: AGE

Villages	Total	21-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-60 years	61 and above
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	118	23	29	32	21	13
Headquarter	20	3	4	6	6	1
Sadullahpur	11	2	3	5	1	-
Bikramhati	9	1	1	1	5	1
Non-headquarter	98	20	25	26	15	12
Kudalia	5	2	1	-	1	1
Golabari	10	4	1	2	2	1
Gathtola	13	3	4	3	2	1
Dharer Bari	10	3	1	4	1	1
Nagar Jalpai	4	-	-	2	-	2
Basuria	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hattila	24	8	8	3	1	4
Baman Kusia	4	-	1	1	1	1
Dharat	6	-	-	3	2	1
Mojahtia	3	-	2	1	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	-	6	5	3	-
Beradoma	4	-	-	2	2	-

TABLE 2.0 - HOUSEHOLDERS: RELIGION

Villages	Total	Muslim	Hindu
	1	2	3
Total	118	97	21
Headquarter	20	6	14
Badullahpur	11	-	11
Bikramhati	9	6	3
Non-headquarter	98	91	7
Kudalia	5	5	-
Golabari	10	9	1
Gathtola	13	11	2
Dharer Bari	10	10	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	4	-
Basuria	1	1	-
Hattila	24	22	2
Baman Kusia	4	3	1
Dharat	6	5	1
Mojahtia	3	3	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	14	-
Beradoma	4	4	-

TABLE 3.0 - HOUSEHOLDERS: OCCUPATION

Villages	Total	Non-cultivating owners	Cultivating owners	Tenants
	1	2	3	4
Total	118	-	95	23
Headquarter	20	-	17	3
Sadullahpur	11	-	9	2
Bikramhati	9	-	8	1
Non-headquarter	98	-	78	20
Kudalia	5	-	4	1
Golabari	10	-	10	-
Gathtola	13	-	11	2
Dharer Bari	10	-	10	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	-	2	2
Basuria	1	-	1	-
Hattila	24	-	19	5
Baman Kusia	4	-	3	1
Dharat	6	-	6	-
Mojahtia	3	-	1	2
Rupshi Jatra	14	-	10	4
Beradoma	4	-	1	3

TABLE 4.0 - HOUSEHOLDERS: LAND HOLDINGS

Villages	Total	Less than 1 acre	1 - 2 acres	2 - 3 acres	3 - 4 acres	4 - 5 acres	5 - 10 acres	10 and above
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	118	4	30	30	18	14	21	1
Headquarter	20	1	2	4	5	4	4	-
Sadullahpur	11	-	2	3	2	2	2	-
Bikranhati	9	1	-	1	3	2	2	-
Non-headquarter	98	3	28	26	13	10	17	1
Kudalia	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Golabari	10	-	5	1	2	-	2	-
Gathtola	13	-	6	4	1	-	2	-
Dharer Bari	10	-	1	4	2	1	2	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
Basuria	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	2	8	8	3	1	2	-
Baman Kusia	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	-
Dharat	6	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Mojahtia	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	-	3	-	3	3	4	1
Beradoma	4	-	-	1	1	1	1	-

TABLE 5.0 - HOUSE HOLDERS: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Villages	Total respondents	Educational status				
		Illiterate	Lower primary	Primary	Middle	Matric
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	118	79	20	8	10	1
Headquarter	20	11	4	1	3	1
Bikramhati	9	5	3	-	-	1
Sadullahpur	11	6	1	1	3	-
Non-headquarter	98	68	16	7	7	-
Kudalia	5	4	1	-	-	-
Golabari	10	6	4	-	-	-
Gathtola	13	11	1	1	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	6	2	1	1	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	2	-	2	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	18	2	2	2	-
Baman Kusia	4	2	1	1	-	-
Dharat	6	3	2	-	1	-
Mojahtia	3	3	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	9	2	-	3	-
Beradoma	4	3	1	-	-	-

TABLE 6.0 - AMAN: ADOPTION OF NEW PRACTICES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting new practices	
		Adopted	Not adopted
	1	2	3
Total	118	39	79
Headquarter	20	6	14
Bikramhati	9	6	3
Sadullahpur	11	-	11
Non-headquarter	98	33	65
Kudalia	5	-	5
Golabari	10	6	4
Gathtola	13	-	13
Dharer Bari	10	3	7
Nagar Jalpai	4	3	1
Basuria	1	1	-
Hattila	24	8	16
Baman Kusia	4	1	3
Dharat	6	-	6
Mojahtia	3	1	2
Rupshi Jatra	14	7	7
Beradoma	4	3	1

TABLE 6.1 - AMAN: NEW PRACTICES ADOPTED

Villages	Total respondents 1/	Informants reporting new practices							
		Increase in no. of ploughing	Deep ploughing	Line sowing	Improved seed	Use of manure	Use of fertilizer	Treatment of seeds	Spraying
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	39	13	7	2	1	7	17	1	11
Headquarter	6	-	-	1	1	1	6	1	3
Bikramhati	6	-	-	1	1	1	6	1	3
Sadullahpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	33	13	7	1	-	6	11	-	8
Kudalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golabari	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Gathtola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	3	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	1
Nagar Jalpai	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Basuria	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	8	4	2	-	-	1	3	-	2
Baman Kusia	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	7	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-
Beradoma	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

1/ Column 2 of table 6.0 indicates the incidence which is base for this table.

TABLE 6.2 - AMAN CULTIVATION: INSPIRING AGENCIES AND EFFECT ON YIELD

Villages	Total respodents	Informants reporting								
		Inspiring agencies						Yield		
		V-AID	Village leader	B.D. member	Self	Fellow cultivator	Revenue Department	Increased	No effect	Decreased
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	39	22	1	5	8	2	1	30	9	-
eadquarter	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Bikramhati	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Sadullahpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
on-headquarter	33	17	-	5	8	2	1	24	9	-
Kudalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golabari	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
Gathtola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Nagar Jalpai	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-
Basuria	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hattila	8	4	-	-	3	-	1	6	2	-
Baman Kusia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Dharat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	7	1	-	5	-	1	-	6	1	-
Beradoma	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-

TABLE 7.0 - AUS: ADOPTION OF NEW PRACTICES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting New practices	
		Adopted	Not adopted
	1	2	3
Total	118	56	62
Headquarter	20	9	11
Bikramhati	9	7	2
Sadullahpur	11	2	9
Non-headquarter	98	47	51
Kudalia	5	4	1
Golabari	10	8	2
Gathtola	13	1	12
Dharer Bari	10	5	5
Nagar Jalpai	4	4	-
Basuria	1	1	-
Hattila	24	9	15
Baman Kusia	4	2	2
Dharat	6	1	5
Mojahtia	3	1	2
Rupshi Jatra	14	8	6
Beradoma	4	3	1

TABLE 7.1 - AUS: NEW PRACTICES ADOPTED SINCE V-AID

Villages	Total respondents 1/	Informants reporting							
		Increase in no. of ploughing	Deep ploughing	Line sowing	Improved seed	Use of manure	Use of fertilizer	Transplantation in rows	Spraying
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	56	14	8	2	4	11	30	2	18
eadquarter	9	-	-	1	1	1	9	1	2
Bikramhati	7	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	2
Sadullahpur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
on-headquarter	47	14	8	1	3	10	21	1	16
Kudalia	4	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	3
Golabari	8	1	-	1	1	-	5	-	6
Gathtola	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dharer Bari	5	3	3	-	-	2	3	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Basuria	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	9	3	2	-	-	3	4	-	4
Baman Kusia	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dharat	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mojahtia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	8	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	-
Beradoma	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

1/Column 2 of table 7.0 indicates the incidence which is base for this table.

TABLE 7.2 - AUS CULTIVATION: INSPIRING AGENCIES AND EFFECT ON YIELD

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting									
		Inspiring agencies							Yield		
		V-AID	Agriculture	Village leader	B.D. member	Self	Fellow cultivator	Revenue department	Increased	No effect	Decreased
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	56	37	1	1	5	5	6	1	47	9	-
Headquarter	9	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Bikramhati	7	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Sadullahpur	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Non-headquarter	47	29	1	-	5	5	6	1	38	9	-
Kudalia	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Golabari	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-
Gathtola	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dharer Bari	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-
Basuria	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hattila	9	6	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	2	-
Baman Kusia	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Dharat	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mojahtia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	8	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	7	1	-
Beradoma	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-

TABLE 8.0 - JUTE: ADOPTION OF NEW PRACTICES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting	
		Practices	
		Adopted	Not adopted
1	1	2	3
Total	118	51	67
Headquarter	20	7	13
Bikramhati	9	4	5
Sadullahpur	11	3	8
Non-headquarter	98	44	54
Kudalia	5	2	3
Golabari	10	6	4
Gathtola	13	2	11
Dharer Bari	10	4	6
Nagar Jalpai	4	1	3
Basuria	1	1	-
Hattila	24	11	13
Baman Kusia	4	2	2
Dharat	6	6	-
Mojahtia	3	2	1
Rupshi Jatra	14	4	10
Beradoma	4	3	1

TABLE 8.1 - JUTE: NEW PRACTICES ADOPTED SINCE V-AID

Villages	Total respondents 1/	Informants reporting						
		Increase in no. of ploughing	Deep ploughing	Line sowing	Improved seed	Use of manure	Use of fertilizer	Spraying
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	51	16	8	1	3	12	19	17
Headquarter	7	-	-	-	-	2	6	1
Bikramhati	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
Sadullahpur	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Non-headquarter	44	16	8	1	3	10	13	16
Kudalia	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	1
Golabari	6	2	1	-	1	1	3	2
Gathtola	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dharer Bari	4	3	3	-	-	2	2	-
Nagar Jalpai	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Basuria	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	11	4	2	1	2	3	3	2
Baman Kusia	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dharat	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Mojahtia	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rupshi Jatra	4	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Beradoma	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-

1/Column 2 of table 8.0 indicates the incidence which is base for this table.

TABLE 8.2 - JUTE CULTIVATION: INSPIRING AGENCIES AND EFFECT ON YIELD

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting								
		Inspiring agencies						Effect on yield		
		V-AID	Agriculture	B.D. member	Self	Fellow cultivator	Govt. official	Increased	No effect	Decreased
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	51	36	1	2	6	5	1	43	8	-
dquarter	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Bikramhati	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Sadullahpur	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
-headquarter	44	29	1	2	6	5	1	36	8	-
Kudalia	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Golabari	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Gathtola	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dharer Bari	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Nagar Jalpai	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Basuria	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hattila	11	4	1	-	1	4	1	8	3	-
Baman Kusia	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Dharat	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Mojahtia	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-
Beradoma	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-

TABLE 9.0 - NEW PRACTICES: ADVICE TO NON-ADOPTERS

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting				
		Informants		Advised by		
		Not advised	Advised	V-AID	Fellow cultivators	B.D. member
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	53	32	21	16	4	1
Headquarter	10	1	9	5	4	-
Bikramhati	2	-	2	2	-	-
Sadullahpur	8	1	7	3	4	-
Non-headquarter	43	31	12	11	-	1
Kudalia	1	-	1	1	-	-
Golabari	2	1	1	1	-	-
Gothtola	11	10	1	-	-	1
Dharer Bari	5	4	1	1	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	1	1	-	-	-	-
Basuria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	13	7	6	6	-	-
Baman Kusia	2	1	1	1	-	-
Dharat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	1	1	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	6	5	1	1	-	-
Beradoma	1	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE 10.0 - AMAN: DEMONSTRATION PLOTS AND DEMONSTRATING AGENCIES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting					
		Aman demonstration					
				Demonstrating agencies			
		Not seen	Seen 1/	V-AID	Fellow cultivator	Self	Not known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	118	99	19	15	2	1	1
Headquarter	20	17	3	2	-	1	-
Bikramhati	9	6	3	2	-	1	-
Sadullahpur	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	82	16	13	2	-	1
Kudalia	5	4	1	1	-	-	-
Golabari	10	9	1	1	-	-	-
Gathtola	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	4	6	5	-	-	1
Nagar Jalpai	4	3	1	1	-	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	23	1	1	-	-	-
Baman Kusia	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Dharat	6	4	2	2	-	-	-
Mojahtia	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	12	2	2	-	-	-
Beradoma	4	2	2	-	2	-	-

1/ Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

TABLE 10.1 - AUS: DEMONSTRATION PLOTS AND DEMONSTRATING AGENCIES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting						
		Aus demonstration						
		Not seen	Seen 1/	Demonstrating agencies				
				V-AID	Fellow cultivator	B.D.	Self	No response
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	118	70	48	42	3	1	1	1
Headquarter	20	6	14	11	1	1	1	-
Bikramhati	9	1	8	5	1	1	1	-
Sadullahpur	11	5	6	6	-	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	64	34	31	2	-	-	1
Kudalia	5	2	3	3	-	-	-	-
Golabari	10	1	9	9	-	-	-	-
Gathtola	13	12	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	9	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	13	11	9	1	-	-	1
Baman Kusia	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharat	6	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	10	4	4	-	-	-	-
Beradoma	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-

1/Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

TABLE 10.2 - JUTE: DEMONSTRATION PLOTS AND DEMONSTRATING AGENCIES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting			
		Jute demonstration			
		Not seen	Seen 1/	Demonstrating agencies	
				V-AID	No response
	1	2	3	4	5
Total	118	110	8	7	1
Headquarter	20	19	1	1	-
Bikramhati	9	8	1	1	-
Sadullahpur	11	11	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	91	7	6	1
Kudalia	5	2	3	3	-
Golabari	10	9	1	1	-
Gathtola	13	13	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	9	1	1	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	4	-	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-
Hattila	24	22	2	1	1
Baman Kusia	4	4	-	-	-
Dharat	6	6	-	-	-
Mojahtia	3	3	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	14	-	-	-
Beradoma	4	4	-	-	-

1/ Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

TABLE 11.0 - NEW CROP CULTIVATION: CROPS, RECOMMENDING AGENCIES AND ADVICE

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting											
		New crop 1/ cultivation		Crops				Recommending agencies			Advice		Advising agency
		Not started	Started	Wheat	Better paddy	Potatoes	Maize	V-AID	Fellow cultivator	Self	Not received	Received	V-AID
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	118	101	17	3	2	12	1	8	3	6	10	7	7
Headquarter	20	13	7	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	3	4	4
Bikramhati	9	4	5	1	1	2	1	4	-	1	1	4	4
Sadullahpur	11	9	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	88	10	2	1	8	-	3	2	5	7	3	3
Kudalia	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golabari	10	8	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Gathtola	13	12	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	21	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	2	1	1
Baman Kusia	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharat	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	11	3	1	-	3	-	1	1	1	2	1	1
Beradoma	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns except column 13 for which column 12 is a base.

TABLE 12.0 - VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: INSPIRING AGENCIES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting											
		Vegetables 1/		Inspiring agencies					Vegetable production 2/		Inspiring agencies		
		Not grown	Grown	V-AID	Traditional	Fellow cultivator	No response	Self inspired	No increase since V-AID	Increase since V.AID	V-AID	Self	Fellow cultivator
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	118	8	110	2	90	2	1	15	75	35	12	20	3
Headquarter	20	-	20	-	19	1	-	-	4	16	8	6	2
Bikramhati	9	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	1	8	6	2	-
Sadullahpur	11	-	11	-	10	1	-	-	3	8	2	4	2
Non-headquarter	98	8	90	2	71	1	1	15	71	19	4	14	1
Kudalia	5	1	4	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Golabari	10	-	10	2	7	-	-	1	8	2	2	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	1	9	-	8	-	-	1	3	6	1	5	-
Gathtola	13	2	11	-	7	-	1	3	10	1	-	1	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Basuria	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	4	20	-	17	1	-	2	16	4	1	3	-
Baman Kusia	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Dharat	6	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	-	14	-	10	-	-	4	11	3	-	3	-
Beradoma	4	-	4	-	2	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	1

1/Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for columns 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
2/Column 10 indicates the incidence which is base for subsequent columns.

TABLE 12.1 - VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: NEW VERIETIES AND INSPIRATION

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting											
		1/ New varieties		Varities							Inspiring agencies		
		Not adopted	Adopted	Cabbage	Coli-flower	Turnip	Potatoes	Chillies	Tomato	Carrot	V-AID	Fellow cultivator	Self
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	110	83	27	3	6	5	12	4	3	1	8	10	9
Headquarter	20	11	9	1	3	4	-	1	3	1	3	2	4
Bikramhati	9	3	6	1	1	4	-	-	3	1	3	1	2
Sadullahpur	11	8	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Non-headquarter	90	72	18	2	3	1	12	3	-	-	5	8	5
Kudalia	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golabari	10	8	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Gathtola	11	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dharer Bari	9	4	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	2
Nagar Jalpai	4	1	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	20	15	5	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	2	1
Baman Kusia	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharat	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Beradoma	4	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

1/Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

TABLE 13.0 - SPRAYING OF CROPS

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting							
		Crops		Spraying agencies			Self spraying inspiring agencies		
		Not sprayed	Sprayed 1/	V-AID	Agriculture	Self 2/	V-AID	Agriculture	Fellow cultivator
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	118	81	37	10	1	26	18	1	7
Headquarter	20	13	7	6	1	-	-	-	-
Bikramhati	9	3	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Sadullahpur	11	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	68	30	4	-	26	18	1	7
Kudalia	5	2	3	2	-	1	1	-	-
Golabari	10	4	6	1	-	5	5	-	-
Gathtola	13	11	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
Dharer Bari	10	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	1	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	17	7	-	-	7	3	1	3
Baman Kusia	4	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Dharat	6	-	6	-	-	6	5	-	1
Mojahtia	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rupshi Jatra	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beradoma	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for columns 4, 5 and 6.
2/Column 6 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

TABLE 14.0 - COWDUNG: STORAGE,

Villages	Total respondents	Cowdung 1/						Informants		
			Stored in					Inspiring		
		Not stored	Pits	Heaps	Both heaps and pits	Total		V-AID	Agriculture	Sanitation
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9
Total	118	8	92	11	7	110		42	1	1
Headquarter	20	-	20	-	-	20		11	-	-
Bikramhati	9	-	9	-	-	91		4	-	-
Sadullahpur	11	-	11	-	-	11		7	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	8	72	11	7	90		31	1	1
Kudalia	5	-	3	-	2	5		3	-	-
Golabari	10	1	7	-	2	9		3	-	-
Gathtola	13	3	6	3	1	10		2	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	-	9	1	-	10		3	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	-	4	-	-	4		2	-	-
Basuria	1	-	1	-	-	1		1	-	-
Hattila	24	3	15	4	2	21		11	1	1
Baman Kusia	4	-	3	1	-	4		-	-	-
Dharat	6	-	6	-	-	6		3	-	-
Mojahtia	3	-	3	-	-	3		-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	1	11	2	-	13		3	-	-
Beradoma	4	-	4	-	-	4		-	-	-

1/Column 6 indicates the incidence which is a base for columns 7-14.

2/Column 18 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

INSPIRING AGENCIES AND USE

reporting agencies					Cowdung use as				Inspiring agencies				
Fellow cultivators	B.D. member	Self	Govt. official	No response	Fuel	Manure Only	Manure And fuel	Total 2/	V-AID	Fellow cultivator	B.D member	Self	Govt. official
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	8	43	1	1	7	31	80	111	22	4	4	79	2
1	-	8	-	-	-	5	15	20	10	-	-	10	-
-	-	5	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	-	-	5	-
1	-	3	-	-	-	2	9	11	6	-	-	5	-
12	8	35	1	1	7	26	65	91	12	4	4	69	2
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	-	4	-
1	-	5	-	-	1	1	8	9	1	-	-	8	-
1	2	5	-	-	1	4	8	12	1	-	1	10	-
-	-	7	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	-	-	8	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
-	1	5	1	1	4	7	13	20	5	-	-	13	2
-	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	-
-	-	3	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	-
2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-
5	4	1	-	-	1	3	10	13	2	2	3	6	-
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	-	3	-

TABLE 15.0 - GREEN MANURE: USE AND INSPIRING AGENCIES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting				
		Green manure 1/		Inspiring agencies		
		Not used	Used	V-AID	Fellow cultivator	Self
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	118	18	100	2	1	97
Headquarter	20	-	20	2	1	17
Bikramhati	9	-	9	2	1	6
Sadullahpur	11	-	11	-	-	11
Non-headquarter	98	18	80	-	-	80
Kudalia	5	1	4	-	-	4
Golabari	10	2	8	-	-	8
Gathtola	13	5	8	-	-	8
Dharer Bari	10	2	8	-	-	8
Nagar Jalpai	4	-	4	-	-	4
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	6	18	-	-	18
Baman Kusia	4	-	4	-	-	4
Dharat	6	-	6	-	-	6
Mojahtia	3	-	3	-	-	3
Rupshi Jatra	14	1	13	-	-	13
Beradoma	4	4	4	-	-	4

1/Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

TABLE 16.0 - CATTLE: BREED, IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH, INSPIRING AGENCIES & SUGGESTIONS

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting									
		Cattle breeds owned		Measure for cattle health		Inspiring agencies		Suggestions			
		Local	Improved	Not taken	Taken 1/	V-AID	Veterinary deptt.	Insemination	Inoculation	To give medicine	Care (medical)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	118	118	-	112	6	4	2	1	2	2	1
Headquarter	20	20	-	18	2	2	-	-	1	1	-
Bikramhati	9	9	-	7	2	2	-	-	1	1	-
Sadullahpur	11	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	98	-	94	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
Kudalia	5	5	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
Golabari	10	10	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Gathtola	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baman Kusia	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharat	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	14	-	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Beradoma	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/Column 5 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

Villa

Total

eadquart

Bikra

Sadul

on-headq

Kudal

Golab

Gatht

Dhare

Nagar

Basur

Hatti

Baman

Dhara

Mojah

Rupsh

Berad

TABLE 16.1 - CATTLE: INOCULATION

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting: Cattle		Inoculation done by	
		Not inoculated	Inoculated 1/	V-AID	Veterinary department
	1	2	3	4	5
Total	118	73	45	8	37
Headquarter	20	15	5	3	2
Bikramhati	9	4	5	3	2
Sadullahpur	11	11	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	58	40	5	35
Kudalia	5	-	5	1	4
Golabari	10	6	4	2	2
Gathtola	13	13	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	6	4	-	4
Nagar Jalpai	4	3	1	-	1
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-
Hattila	24	11	13	1	12
Baman Kusia	4	4	-	-	-
Dharat	6	4	2	-	2
Mojahtia	3	2	1	1	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	5	9	-	9
Beradoma	4	3	1	-	1

1/Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

TABLE 17.0 - POULTRY: BREED, INSPIRING AGENCIES AND SOURCE OF STOCK

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting							
		Type of poultry				Inspiring agencies		Source of improved stock	
		Person possessing							
		No poultry	Poultry 1/	Desi	Improved and desi 2/	V-AID	Self	V-AID	Relative
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	118	57	61	58	3	1	2	1	2
Headquarter	20	16	4	3	1	1	-	1	-
Bikramhati	9	5	4	3	1	1	-	1	-
Sadullahpur	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	41	57	55	2	-	2	-	2
Kudalia	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Golabari	10	3	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Gathtola	13	7	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	4	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Basuria	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	9	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
Baman Kusia	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dharat	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	5	9	7	2	-	2	-	2
Beradoma	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

1/Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for columns 4 and 5.
2/Column 5 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

TABLE 17.1 - POULTRY BIRDS: INOCULATION AND AGENCIES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting			
		Birds not inoculated	Birds inoculated 1/	Inoculating agencies	
				V-AID	Veterinary
	1	2	3	4	5
Total	61	50	11	5	6
Headquarter	4	3	1	1	-
Bikramhati	4	3	1	1	-
Sadullahpur	-	-	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	57	47	10	4	6
Kudalia	5	-	5	3	2
Golabari	7	7	-	-	-
Gathtola	6	6	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	6	6	-	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	3	2	1	1	-
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-
Hattila	15	12	3	-	3
Baman Kusia	1	1	-	-	-
Dharat	2	2	-	-	-
Mojahtia	1	1	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	9	8	1	-	1
Beradoma	1	1	-	-	-

1/ Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for column 5 and 6.

TABLE 18.0 - FISH CULTURE: POND EXCAVATION SINCE V-AID

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting			
		Fish pond			Inspiring agency
		Nil	Excavated	Reclaimed	Self
	1	2	3	4	5
Total	118	115	2	1	3
Headquarter	20	19	1	-	1
Bikramhati	9	8	1	-	1
Sadullahpur	11	11	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	98	96	1	1	2
Kudalia	5	5	-	-	-
Golabari	10	9	-	1	1
Gathtola	13	13	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	10	10	-	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	4	4	-	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-
Hattila	24	24	-	-	-
Baman Kusia	4	3	1	-	1
Dharat	6	6	-	-	-
Mojahtia	3	3	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	14	14	-	-	-
Beradoma	4	4	-	-	-

TABLE 18.1 - FISH CULTURE: IMPROVED STOCK

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting				
		Pond		Improved fish		Inspiring agency
		With fish	Without fish	Not introduced	Introduced	Self
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	3	3	-	-	3	3
Headquarter	1	1	-	-	1	1
Bikramhati	1	1	-	-	1	1
Sadullahpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-headquarter	2	2	-	-	2	2
Kudalia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golabari	1	1	-	-	1	1
Gathtola	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basuria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baman Kusia	1	1	-	-	1	1
Dharat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beradoma	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 19.0 - FRUIT PLANTATION AND RECOMMENDING AGENCIES

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting					
		Fruit trees		Recommending agencies			
		Not planted	Planted 1/	V-AID	Fellow cultivator	B.D. member	Self
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	118	72	46	7	4	2	33
Headquarter	20	9	11	4	2	2	3
Bikramhati	9	3	6	4	-	2	-
Sadullahpur	11	6	5	-	2	-	3
Non-headquarter	98	63	35	3	2	-	30
Kudalia	5	2	3	1	-	-	2
Golabari	10	1	9	2	1	-	6
Gathtola	13	12	1	-	-	-	1
Dharer Bari	10	7	3	-	1	-	2
Nagar Jalpai	4	2	2	-	-	-	2
Basuria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	24	18	6	-	-	-	6
Baman Kusia	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
Dharat	6	5	1	-	-	-	1
Mojahtia	3	2	1	-	-	-	1
Rupshi Jatra	14	10	4	-	-	-	4
Beradoma	4	3	1	-	-	-	1

1/Column 3 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

TABLE 20.0 - KNOWLEDGE OF V-AID OPERATION AND ITS PERSONNEL

Villages	Total respo-ndents	Informants reporting			
		V-AID		V-AID personnel	
		Not in operation	In operation	Not known	Known
	1	2	3	4	5
Total	118	37	81	37	81
Headquarter	20	1	19	1	19
Sadullahpur	11	1	10	1	10
Bikramhati	9	-	9	-	9
Non-headquarter	98	36	62	36	62
Kudalia	5	-	5	-	5
Golabari	10	-	10	-	10
Gathtola	13	11	2	11	2
Dharer Bari	10	1	9	1	9
Nagar Jalpai	4	1	3	1	3
Basuria	1	-	1	-	1
Hattila	24	6	18	6	18
Baman Kusia	4	2	2	2	2
Dharat	6	1	5	1	5
Mojahtia	3	2	1	2	1
Rupshi Jatra	14	9	5	9	5
Beradoma	4	3	1	3	1

TABLE 20.1 - KNOWLEDGE OF FIELD PERSONNEL

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting							
		Development Officer		Supervisor			Worker		
		Known by designation	Not known	Known by name	Known designation	Not known	Known by name	Known by designation	Not known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	81	33	48	1	15	65	35	44	2
Headquarter	19	18	1	-	7	12	3	15	1
Sadullahpur	10	10	-	-	1	9	-	9	1
Bikramhati	9	8	1	-	6	3	3	6	-
Non-headquarter	62	15	47	1	8	53	32	29	1
Kudalia	5	4	1	-	2	3	1	4	-
Golabari	10	4	6	1	2	7	7	3	-
Gathtola	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Dharer Bari	9	3	6	-	1	8	7	2	-
Nagar Jalpai	3	-	3	-	1	2	3	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Hattila	18	-	18	-	-	18	12	6	-
Baman Kusia	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-
Dharat	5	-	5	-	-	5	-	5	-
Mojahtia	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Rupshi Jatra	5	2	3	-	-	5	2	3	-
Beradoma	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-

TABLE 20.2 - VISITS OF FIELD PERSONNEL

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting						
		Development Officer's visit during the last 6 months		Supervisor's visit during the last 3 months		Village Worker's visits		
		Not visited	Visited	Not visited	Visited	Frequently	Rarely	Never
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	81	60	21	73	8	57	20	4
Headquarter	19	3	16	14	5	15	3	1
Sadullahpur	10	1	9	10	-	6	3	1
Bikramhati	9	2	7	4	5	9	-	-
Non-headquarter	62	57	5	59	3	42	17	3
Kudalia	5	1	4	3	2	5	-	-
Golabari	10	10	-	10	-	9	1	-
Gathtola	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	2
Dharer Bari	9	9	-	9	-	8	1	-
Nagar Jalpai	33	3	-	3	-	3	-	-
Basuria	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Hattila	18	18	-	18	-	11	6	1
Baman Kusia	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	-
Dharat	5	5	-	5	-	4	1	-
Mojahtia	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Rupshi Jatra	5	5	-	5	-	2	3	-
Beradoma	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-

TABLE 21.0 - V-AID: BENEFITS TO FAMILY

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting								
		Benefits of V-AID to family								
		Increase in agricultural produce	Better standard of living	Transplantation in row	Health and sanitation	Adult education	Use of manure	Do not know	Nothing	No response
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	81	42	4	1	7	2	3	1	14	9
Headquarter	19	8	2	-	2	-	-	1	6	-
Sadullahpur	10	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bikramhati	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
Non-headquarter	62	34	2	1	5	2	3	-	8	9
Kudalia	5	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Golabari	10	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Gathtola	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	9	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Nagar Jalpai	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basuria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hattila	18	6	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	4
Baman Kusia	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dharat	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rupshi Jatra	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Beradoma	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

TABLE 21.1 - V-AID: BENEFITS TO COMMUNITY

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting														
		Benefits of V-AID to community														
		Nil	Adult literacy centre	School	Kutcha road	Bridge	Canal	Bund	Pond	Pucca well	Tube well	Better sanitation	Play ground	Mosque	Talapia fish	Do not know
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	81	17	14	3	17	1	9	5	18	3	33	2	1	2	1	6
Headquarter	19	1	1	-	7	1	7	5	7	3	11	-	-	2	1	-
Sadullahpur	10	1	-	-	7	1	4	4	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Bikramhati	9	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	5	3	5	-	-	2	1	-
Non-headquarter	62	16	13	3	10	-	2	-	11	-	22	2	1	-	-	6
Kudalia	5	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Golabari	10	-	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gathtola	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Dharer Bari	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	7	1	-	-	-	2
Nagar Jalpai	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basuria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hattila	18	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	3
Baman Kusia	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dharat	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mojahtia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beradoma	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 22.0 - VILLAGE ORGANIZATIONS: EFFECTIVENESS AND REPRESENTATION

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting									
		Village (Block) council			Work of councils				Village council members		
		No response	Not organized	Organized	Effective	Not effective	Exist in name only	Was functioning previously only	Real representative	Not real representative	No response
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	81	2	14	65	48	1	13	3	59	5	1
Headquarter	19	–	–	19	17	–	1	1	19	–	–
Sadullahpur	10	–	–	10	8	–	1	1	10	–	–
Bikramhati	9	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–
Non-headquarter	62	2	14	46	31	1	12	2	40	5	1
Kudalia	5	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–
Golabari	10	1	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–
Gathtola	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dharer Bari	9	–	1	8	6	–	2	–	8	–	–
Nagar Jalpai	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Basuria	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hattila	18	–	3	15	6	1	8	–	11	4	–
Baman Kusia	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Dharat	5	–	3	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	1
Mojahtia	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Rupshi Jatra	5	–	3	2	1	–	1	–	2	–	–
Beradoma	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1/Column 4 indicates the incidence which is a base for the subsequent columns.

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TABLE 23.0 - VILLAGE WORKER: CONTACTS AND BEHAVIOUR

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting							
		Village Worker works with			Village worker		V-Worker behaves as a		
		Whole community	With a few influential only	No body	Does not discuss about problems	Discusses about problems	Friend	Boss	Leader
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	81	59	20	2	16	65	56	8	1
Headquarter	19	13	5	1	4	15	12	2	1
Sadullahpur	10	4	5	1	4	6	5	1	-
Bikramhati	9	9	-	-	-	9	7	1	1
Non-headquarter	62	46	15	1	12	50	44	6	-
Kudalia	5	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Golabari	10	9	1	-	-	10	9	1	-
Gathtola	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Dharer Bari	9	9	-	-	1	8	8	-	-
Nagar Jalpai	3	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	-
Basuria	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hattila	18	13	5	-	6	12	11	1	-
Baman Kusia	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Dharat	5	5	-	-	-	5	3	2	-
Mojahtia	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rupshi Jatra	5	1	4	-	2	3	3	-	-
Beradoma	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-

TABLE 23.1 - VILLAGE WORKER: ATTITUDE TOWARDS WORKER'S PRESENCE AND WITHDRAWAL

Villages	Total respondents	Informants reporting					
		Presence of village worker			Their reaction towards his withdrawal		
		Beneficial	Not beneficial	No response	Sorry	Indifferent	No response
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	81	70	9	2	63	15	3
Headquarter	19	17	1	1	16	2	1
Sadullahpur	10	8	1	1	8	1	1
Bikramhati	9	9	-	-	8	1	-
Non-headquarter	62	53	8	1	47	13	2
Kudalia	5	5	-	-	5	-	-
Golabari	10	10	-	-	8	2	-
Gathtola	2	1	-	1	-	-	2
Dharer Bari	9	9	-	-	8	1	-
Nagar Jalpai	3	3	-	-	2	1	-
Basuria	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Hattila	18	15	3	-	14	4	-
Baman Kusia	2	1	1	-	1	1	-
Dharat	5	5	-	-	5	-	-
Mojahtia	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Rupshi Jatra	5	4	1	-	4	1	-
Beradoma	1	-	1	-	-	1	-

TABLE 24.0 - IMPACT OF BASIC DEMOCRACIES ON V-AID

Villages	Total respo-ndents	Informants reporting				
		Activities of Village AID				
		Accele-rated	Retarded	Not affected	No response	Do not know
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	81	36	4	9	1	31
Headquarter	19	14	-	-	-	5
Sadullahpur	10	7	-	-	-	3
Bikramhati	9	7	-	-	-	2
Non-headquarter	62	22	4	9	1	26
Kudalia	5	5	-	-	-	-
Golabari	10	4	2	3	-	1
Gathtola	2	-	-	2	-	-
Dharer Bari	9	4	-	1	1	3
Nagar Jalpai	3	2	-	-	-	1
Basuria	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hattila	18	3	-	2	-	13
Baman Kusia	2	-	-	-	-	2
Dharat	5	3	2	-	-	-
Mojahtia	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rupshi Jatra	5	1	-	1	-	3
Beradoma	1	-	-	-	-	1